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UTTOXETER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health
and of the Senior Public
Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1962

INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
Public Health Committee, Officials	2
Preamble	3-5
Statistics and Social Conditions of Area	6
Extracts from Vital Statistics	7
Causes of Death	8
Comparable Tables of Vital Statistics	9
Cancer Deaths	9
General Provisions of Health Service	10-11
Medical Examination of Council Employees	11
Infectious Diseases	12-17
Comparative Tables	13-16
Tuberculosis	17
Prophylaxis against Infectious Diseases	18-20
Diphtheria	18-19
Smallpox	19
Whooping Cough	20
Poliomyelitis	20
Environmental Services—	21-24
Water Supply	21-23
Sewerage	24
Refuse Collection and Disposal	24
Petrol Installation	24
Theatres Act, Cinematograph Acts	24
Housing	25-26
Public Health Inspector's Report	27-34

UTTOXETER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Clerk to the Council : JOHN H. KENNY

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Medical Officer of Health :

DR. S. M. DURKIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

A. F. WARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspector :

H. NUTTER, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector

SURVEYOR

B. F. COOPER

ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Holly Dene,
High Street,
Uttoxeter.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Uttoxeter Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Davis and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of Uttoxeter Urban District for the year 1962. This report has been drafted to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/63.

The Vital Statistics for your district for the year 1962 approximated very closely those for 1961.

The birth rate rose again slightly, being 18.09 per 1,000 estimated population compared with 17.58 for the previous year, while the death rate per 1,000 estimated population remained constant at 9.89. There were three stillbirths in your district in 1962 as there were in 1961.

Unfortunately the number of infant deaths, i.e. deaths of infants under 1 year of age, increased from 3 to 5. Of these 3 were under 4 weeks of age as in the previous year. The causes of death were congenital defects in two cases and prematurity in the third. The remaining 2 infants were babies of 6 months and 10 months respectively. The 6 month old baby suffered from a congenital abnormality which had a direct bearing on the cause of death, but the 10 month old baby died as a result of inhalation of a small toy and subsequent development of bronchopneumonia. It is very difficult to keep the grasping fingers of a baby of that age from small objects which they automatically transfer to their mouths, but on no account should they be given small toys, or toys with small removable parts, which so easily can be inhaled with tragic consequences.

In the field of infectious diseases the year 1962 will always be a memorable one because of the outbreak of smallpox in the earlier part of the year. We were fortunate in that no cases occurred in this area, but throughout the country there was an overwhelming demand for smallpox vaccination, and this district was no exception. The incident reminded us that in these days of air travel smallpox is an ever present danger.

It is recognised that in the event of an outbreak mass vaccination is to be discouraged—not only because it may mask incubating cases, cause dislocation and absenteeism in industry, overload general practitioners and divert Public Health Departments from the major task of ascertainment and surveillance of contacts, but also because it has been proved that the 'ring' vaccination technique i.e. vaccination of contacts, is more effective. It has been stated by those who dealt with the smallpox outbreak in Yorkshire that mass vaccination can be compared to 'killing houseflies with a shotgun' ! What is important is that all babies, unless there is some medical contraindication, should be vaccinated at the appropriate time. There is much less likely to be panic amongst those who have at least been vaccinated in infancy, and should re-vaccination become necessary, by reason of employment, travel or contact with smallpox, then there is much less likely to be a reaction causing illness and absenteeism from work.

With regard to the infectious diseases occurring in your district there was throughout the summer a prevalence of gastrointestinal upsets. Not all of these were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department, and of those which were, very often laboratory investigation gave no specific organism as the cause of the symptoms, but there were 19 notified and confirmed cases of dysentery. These are referred to in the appropriate section of the report.

Details are given regarding Housing in your district in 1962 in the section submitted by your Housing Manager and also in the report of your Chief Public Health Inspector who makes reference to the suggested programme of slum clearance.

Water supplies and the proposed amalgamation of water undertakings were much in the news throughout 1962, but no solution was reached by the end of the year. The sources of supply for Uttoxeter Urban District remained satisfactory with the exception of that from Somershall, which gave rise to concern from time to time. Consideration will have to be given to the abandonment of this relatively small source. At all times samples of the mains water proved satisfactory.

It is gratifying to record that during 1963 work was commenced on the swimming pool which should prove an asset to Uttoxeter and a boon to youngsters from the town and surrounding districts—and to middle aged youngsters too !

It is always difficult when writing this short preamble to pick out the items which are worthy of note. So much of the work of the Public Health Department is routine and is of course included in the reports presented month by month by the Chief Public Health Inspector and myself to the Health and Highways Committee. Yet perhaps it is worthwhile reminding ourselves that much of this routine work, which was initiated by the pioneers of Public Health and has developed over the years, may never hit the headlines, but

has resulted in services which are responsible for an environment infinitely healthier and safer than that enjoyed—or perhaps more appropriately endured—by our forefathers.

For the carrying out of the multifarious duties associated with the day to day work of the Public Health Department I have to thank your Chief Public Health Inspector and his assistant, and for their loyal support and co-operation throughout the year.

May I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks also to my fellow officials for their contributions to this report and for their ready assistance at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Davis and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. DURKIN.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Acres, 3,351
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population							
(Mid 1962)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,290
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1962 according to the Rate Books			.....	.....	.....	.....	2,638
Rateable Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£110,859
Sum represented by the product of 1d. rate					.....	.....	£426
Number of persons per acre			.....	.....	.....	.....	2.48
Number of houses per acre			.....	.....	.....	.....	0.79
Average number of persons per house					.....	.....	3.15

The Urban District of Uttoxeter is situated in the centre of Rural Staffordshire at the heart of an agricultural and dairy farming district. It is not surprising, therefore, that it possesses a thriving cattle and produce market which draws patronage from a wide area and brings considerable trade to the town.

Uttoxeter is also an educational centre. Its school population numbers approximately 2,300, and pupils travel to the Grammar Schools from as far afield as Cheadle, Blythe Bridge and Tutbury.

Uttoxeter's main industries are an agricultural machinery works and a biscuit factory. A manufacturing dairy and a corset factory also provide employment.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<i>Live births (Factor 0.98)</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	69	70	139
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	3	8	11
				—	—	—
				72	78	150
Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population						18.09
Adjusted birth rate				.....	.....	17.74
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births						7.3
<i>Stillbirths</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				2	1	3
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births						19.61
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 estimated population						0.36
Total Live and Still Births				.....	.....	153
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				3	2	5
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births						33.33
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births						35.97
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births						0.0
<i>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	3	—	3
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				3	—	3
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				.....	.....	20.00
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	2	—	2
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				2	—	2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)				.....	.....	13.33
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)				.....	.....	32.68
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)				.....	.....	Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births				.....	.....	0.0
<i>Deaths (Factor 1.13)</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
				39	43	82
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population						9.89
Adjusted death rate				.....	.....	11.17

CAUSES OF DEATH

Uttorxeter Urban District, 1961

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.....	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	2	6
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	2	2
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	8	15
Coronary disease, angina	11	9	20
Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
Other heart diseases	4	10	14
Other circulatory diseases	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—
Bronchitis	4	1	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	—	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	2	5
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—
All other accidents	—	2	2
Suicide	—	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	39	43	82

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1956 to 1962

Year	Rates per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1962	18.09	0.36	9.89	33.33
1961	17.58	0.37	9.89	20.83
1960	16.7	0.8	10.7	14.6
1959	15.9	0.49	10.0	22.6
1958	17.9	0.62	12.2	14.08
1957	16.8	1.1	10.6	37.87
1956	15.6	0.5	10.7	16.4

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1962 and 1961 WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND and WALES FOR THE SAME YEARS

	Year	Rates per 1,000 Estimated Population			Rate per 1000 Live Births
		Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
Uttoxeter Urban District	1962	17.74 (Adjusted)	0.36	11.16 (Adjusted)	33.33
	1961	17.22 (Adjusted)	0.37	11.07 (Adjusted)	20.83
England and Wales	1962	18.0	0.33	11.9	21.4
	1961	17.4	0.33	12.0	21.4

CANCER DEATHS

Noted below are the total annual deaths from Cancer according to sex in respect to your district during 1962, 1961, and 1960.

The percentage which these Cancer deaths formed of the total deaths each year is also shown.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of total deaths
1962	5	6	11	13.41%
1961	8	5	13	16.04%
1960	6	11	17	19.3%

Site of Cancer :—

Cancer lung and bronchus	.....	1
Cancer of the breast	.....	1
Cancer of the uterus	.....	1
Other sites	.....	8

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE

Laboratory Facilities

This district is served by the Public Health Laboratory at Stafford, which is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. Samples and specimens submitted by the general practitioners and Public Health Department are examined and reported on. An advisory service is also available in the event of an outbreak of an infectious disease such as food poisoning, and on these occasions the helpful advice of the Director, Dr. Wright, is much appreciated.

Ambulance Service

A 24 hour Ambulance Station is maintained in Uttoxeter by the Staffordshire County Council ; this has been under radio control since 1956. The Station is manned by a personnel of 21 men.

Nursing Services

In your district there are two full-time District Nurses, one full-time Midwife, one full-time Health Visitor and one part-time Clinic Nurse.

Clinics

During 1962, the Staffordshire County Council provided at Heath House, Uttoxeter, the following : a School Clinic, an Infant Welfare Centre, an Ante-Natal Clinic, and ancillary services in connection with the School Health Service.

Chiropody Service

This service was made available to Old Age Pensioners, Handicapped Persons and Expectant Mothers by the Staffordshire County Council in 1962. The Clinic was held at Heath House, but in certain circumstances the chiropodist attended persons in their own homes.

Domestic Help Service

The service is provided by the local health authority under permissive powers deriving from Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1948. In your district 13 part-time Helps have been employed during the year and 34 cases have been assessed.

Hospitals

There are no hospitals in the Uttoxeter Urban District, and as in previous years the arrangements in this connection are as follows :

(a) Bucknall Isolation Hospital Infectious Diseases

(b)	Derby City Hospital and Derby Royal Infirmary Stoke-on-Trent City General Hospital Stafford General Infirmary Burton General Infirmary	}	General medical and surgical cases
(c)	Ashbourne Maternity Home	.....	Maternity cases
(d)	Fernleigh Hospital, Stafford. Trent Hospital, Stone Ivy House, Cannock Bucknall Hospital, Bucknall	}	Geriatric cases

Tuberculosis

Most patients attend the Stafford Chest Clinic by appointment, but all are visited in their own homes by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COUNCIL EMPLOYEES

Examinations in connection with the admission to the Council's Sick Pay Scheme were carried out on 4 occasions during 1962.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The pattern of notifiable diseases in your district in 1962 differed from the previous year in two main respects. Firstly there were no cases of measles in 1962 whilst 1961 had been a 'measles' year with 147 cases, and secondly for the first time for three years there were notified cases of food poisoning and dysentery.

The cases of food poisoning and dysentery occurred mainly in the months of June and July.

With regard to the cases of food poisoning, two were in young children in a large family. Investigations revealed no source of infection, and other members of the family were sampled with negative results. Three other cases of food poisoning were notified. Again the usual investigations gave negative results.

The 19 notified cases of dysentery does not give the complete picture with regard to the outbreak of dysentery which occurred not only in your district but in adjoining districts and in several parts of the country during the summer months.

Contacts of all notified cases were sampled and measures such as exclusion of children from school and food handlers from work until pronounced free from infection were introduced, but there is no doubt that many cases of the disease, and particularly symptomless carriers, were not revealed. However, partly due to the measures adopted and partly no doubt due to the natural order of things, the number of cases decreased, the last occurring in September.

<i>Infectious Diseases</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>No. admitted to Hospital</i>
Whooping Cough	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	—
Erysipelas	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—
Food Poisoning	5	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—
Dysentery	19	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Meningitis	1	1
Pneumonia (Acute)	—	—
	32	1

**Infectious Disease—Incidence in 1962 compared
with four previous years**

<i>Disease</i>	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	4	7	16	13
Whooping Cough	—	—	14	3	4
Measles	—	147	1	239	1
Erysipelas	3	1	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	3	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	19	—	—	—	13
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	5	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1962—MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE
ORIGINAL NOTIFICATIONS**

Month	DISEASE												
	Whoop- ing Cough	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Erysip- elas	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Polio- myelitis (Para- lytic)	Menin- gitis	Dysen- tery	Pul. Tuber- culosis	Surg. Tuber- culosis	Diph- theria	Food Poison- ing	Pneu- monia
January	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—
July	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	4	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	3	3	1	—	1	19	1	—	—	5	—

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL ORIGINAL CASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP

AGE PERIOD IN YEARS

	Under 1 year	1—3 years	3—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—25 years	25 years & over	Totals	Totals
Whooping Cough	M. F. — —	M. F. — —	M. F. — —	M. F. — —	M. F. — —	M. F. — —	M. F. — —	M. F. — —	—
Measles	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Scarlet Fever	— —	1 —	1 —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	2 1	3
Erysipelas	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 1	2 1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Dysentery	— 1	— —	1 1	3 2	2 1	2 —	4 2	12 7	19
Food Poisoning	— 1	— —	— 1	— 2	— —	— —	1 —	1 4	5
Meningitis	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	1
Pneumonia	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT FOR 1962—
PROVED CASES

Quarter	DISEASE										
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Acute Pneu- monia	Dysentery	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Food Poison- ing	Tuberculosis		
									Respiratory	CNS	Others
First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—
Third	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	4	1	—	—
Fourth	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	—	—	—	19	—	—	5	1	—	—

For your information I append in table form the number of Infectious Diseases in each quarter for
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts in this County

Quarter	DISEASE										
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Acute Pneu- monia	Dysentery	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Food Poison- ing	Tuberculosis		
									Respiratory	CNS	Others
First	87	—	—	57	147	1	—	1	75	—	14
Second	56	—	—	31	352	—	—	22	60	1	11
Third	55	—	—	15	149	1	—	128	68	—	16
Fourth	100	—	—	23	58	—	1	10	45	1	7
Totals	298	—	—	126	706	2	1	161	248	2	48

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no notifications of tuberculosis during 1962, nor were there any deaths from this disease.

The table below shows new cases and deaths due to tuberculosis, classified as pulmonary and non-pulmonary, in the Uttoxeter Urban District for the past five years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Popula- tion</i>	<i>New Cases</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
		<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>	<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>
1962	8,290	—	—	—	—
1961	8,190	—	—	1	—
1960	8,210	—	1	—	—
1959	8,100	—	2	—	—
1958	7,940	1	—	1	—

PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As you are aware, under the National Health Service Act, 1948, the Staffordshire County Council became the responsible authority with regard to immunisation and vaccination throughout the county.

I append for your information the number in your district in the various age groups, who according to the records held in this office, were protected against infectious diseases during 1962.

It will be seen from the following tables that the pattern of response to prophylaxis in your district varied considerably in 1962 from that of previous years.

One reason for this variation in pattern was the outbreak of smallpox in Yorkshire and elsewhere in January, 1962. As a result of this outbreak the demand for vaccination against the disease was overwhelming and for a time it took precedence over protection against other diseases.

Another reason was the introduction in 1962 of the administration of triple antigen which meant an alteration in the routine immunological procedure.

Triple vaccine gives protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus at each injection. The figure given in the following tables of Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation include, therefore, a high proportion of children who received their protection in the form of triple antigen.

DIPHTHERIA

For yet another year there were no cases of Diphtheria in the Uttoxeter Urban District.

Diphtheria Immunisation in 1962 according to age groups

	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1—4 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Doses	63	34	16	113
Booster Doses	—	—	73	73

Diphtheria Immunisation since 1958

Year	Number of Children Protected		Total	Number of children receiving reinforcing doses
	Under 1 yr.	1—14 years		
1962	63	50	113	82
1961	55	116	171	135
1960	52	71	123	174
1959	52	35	87	166
1958	51	45	96	92

SMALLPOX

The number of vaccinations according to the records received in the Public Health Department, carried out in the Uttoxeter Urban District in 1962 are as follows :—

	<i>Under 15 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Vaccinations	150	111	261
Re-vaccinations	271	454	725

The following table shows the marked increase in vaccinations carried out in your district in 1962.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Vaccination</i>	<i>Re-vaccinations</i>
1962	261	725
1961	41	22
1960	26	24
1959	35	18
1958	49	19
1957	29	22

WHOOPIING COUGH

There were no cases of Whooping Cough in the Uttoxeter Urban District in 1962, and the number of children protected against the disease in 1962 and the 4 previous years is shown in the table below.

Whooping Cough Immunisation since 1958

Year	No. of Children protected	Number of children receiving reinforcing doses
1962	77	9
1961	118	—
1960	93	4
1959	86	—
1958	81	—

POLIOMYELITIS

The table below shows the number of vaccinations against poliomyelitis which were carried out during 1962, and also the figures for the three previous years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Doses</i>	<i>Reinforcing Doses</i>
1962	205	670
1961	436	847
1960	381	1,388
1959	878	341

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

A. SOURCES OF SUPPLY

(i) **Bramshall**

A shallow well about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west of the town. Ground level 389 ft. A.O.D. Gathering ground chiefly pasture land on sand, gravel and clay.

Collected into a main gauging chamber and from thence by gravity to a covered reservoir.

Minimum yield 20,000 g.p.d. not including 25% compensation water.

(ii) **Somershall**

Series of chambered springs about 3 miles to the east of the town. Ground level about 395ft. A.O.D. Gathering ground mowing, pasture and plough land.

Collected into a main gauging chamber and from thence by gravity into the town.

Minimum yield 30,000 g.p.d. not including 25% compensation water.

(iii) **Crumpwood**

Series of chambered springs known as the Wood Springs about six miles north of Uttoxeter on the north side of the River Churnet by Crumpwood Weir.

The water issues through fissures in the rock which is bunter sandstone occurring near the surface at this point, and covered in the immediate vicinity by clay and alluvial deposit. The Springs lie at the foot of the steep wooded slope at the north side of the valley, which is largely covered with sand and gravel at this point. The water flows by gravity to the pumpwell about 200 yards away.

The total minimum yield is approximately 360,000 g.p.d.

(iv) **Hulme Spring Boreholes**

Two 100 ft. deep 12 in. diam. boreholes have been completed at Hulme Springs together with a 9 in. diam. main to deliver the water at the Pumping Station at Crumpwood.

The minimum yield is 400,000 g.p.d.

B. QUALITY

Raw water from all sources is reasonable, with the exception of the supply from Somershall. In all cases, however, chlorinated samples have found to be satisfactory.

Water Supply Sampling

Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination

Source	Number taken	RESULTS		
		Satisfactory	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory
Wells (private)	4	2	—	2
Springs (private)	2	—	—	2
Mains Supply	16	15	1	—
TOTAL	22	17	1	4

Report of Samples taken for Chemical Analysis

Sample of (a) Mains water taken at Bramshall Reservoir No. 2,
8th May, 1962 :

pH	8.1
	<i>Parts per million</i>
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212° F.	190.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	1.0
Chlorine present as Chloride	16.5
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	Nil
Appearance	Clear and colourless
Metallic Contamination	Nil
Total Hardness	—
Permanent Hardness	—
Temporary Hardness	—

This water is chemically of satisfactory quality.

Sample of (b) Mains water taken at Prestwood Reservoir No. 2,
8th May, 1962 :

pH	8.2
	<i>Parts per million</i>
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212°F.	160.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	1.0
Chlorine present as Chloride	16.5
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	Nil
Appearance	Clear and colourless
Metallic Contamination	Nil
Total Hardness	—
Permanent Hardness	—
Temporary Hardness	—

This water is chemically of satisfactory quality.

C. QUANTITY

Supply is now more than adequate since the completion of the bore holes at Alton, the new Reservoirs at Crumpwood, and the connections by the Trunk Water mains to the town.

The two reinforced concrete reservoirs at Crumpwood were completed in September, 1962. The Trunk Water Main between Rocester and Uttoxeter was completed in April, 1962. This has eased a bottle-neck in supply and is perhaps reflected in the increased consumption shown throughout the following statistics.

Consumption for the year ending 30th September, 1962

	<i>Average galls per day (based on 7 day week)</i>		
Supplies to Uttoxeter R.D.C. (Bulk)	99,083
Individual metered supplies in Uttoxeter R.D.C.			17,240
Individual metered supplies in Ashbourne R.D.C.		1,831
Metered supplies in Uttoxeter U.D.C.	117,128
			<hr/>
			235,282
Estimate for unmetered supplies in Uttoxeter R.D.C. Area	3,000
Estimate for unmetered supplies in Ashbourne R.D.C. Area	500
Estimate for free supplies Somershall	500
Operating water for chlorination	1,000
Grand Total other than Urban Domestic unmetered Trade and total waste	240,282
			<hr/>
Total Supplied	607,501
			<hr/>
Difference which is Urban Domestic, unmetered Trade and total waste	367,219
			<hr/>
Estimated Population	8,260
Estimate of persons otherwise supplied	260
			<hr/>
So Domestic Population is	8,000
Average Daily Domestic Consumption in galls, per head, per day	45.9
2,601 houses with a population of 8,177 persons are supplied with water direct from the mains into the houses.			
No. of houses supplied with standpipes	Nil
34 houses with a population of 113 persons have no piped supply, but rely on private wells and other sources.			

SEWERAGE

The main 12in. foul sewer between the Hockley Road and the Sewage Pumping Station has been mechanically cleansed throughout, to enable the increased flow of sewage to be dealt with until the proposed new sewage works is completed.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Regular collection has been achieved during the past twelve months. Within the business centre of the town there has been a weekly collection whereas elsewhere the collection has been every nine days. The new Tip has proved convenient both for refuse and the disposal of dried sewage sludge, which will help the land to be put back into cultivation in due course.

PETROLEUM CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1928

The majority of the Petrol Installations within the Urban District now comply with the requirements of the above Act.

THEATRES ACT, 1843

CINEMATOGRAPH ACTS, 1909/1952

The duties of inspection and licensing in respect of premises governed by the above Acts was in July, 1959 transferred from the Justices to the Local Authority. Your Public Health Inspector was authorised to carry out the duties, and during 1962 the following licences were granted.

Cinema	The Elite Cinema, High Street, Uttoxeter.
Theatre	The Girls' High School, Uttoxeter. Town Hall, Uttoxeter. Oldfields Hall County Secondary School for Girls, Uttoxeter. Elite Cinema, High Street, Uttoxeter.

The necessary inspections have been made during performances and all the premises comply with the appropriate legislation and are well maintained.

HOUSING

I am indebted to your Housing Manager for details with regard to housing in the Uttoxeter Urban District in 1962.

Reference is made to the clearance of unfit houses in the Public Health Inspector's report.

Number of Applicants on Waiting List at beginning of 1961 — 258.

Householder Applications

				<i>Resident in Uttox- eter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type House</i>	<i>Asking for Old type House</i>
(a)	Requiring 2 Bedroom accom.			22	15	37	34	3
(b)	„ 3 „ „ „			17	26	43	42	1
(c)	„ 4 „ „ „			—	—	—	—	—
						80		

There are 11 applicants for Economic Rents included above.

Lodger Applications

				<i>Resident in Uttox- eter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type House</i>	<i>Asking for Old type House</i>
(a)	Requiring 2 bedroom accom.			86	16	102	94	8
(b)	„ 3 „ „ „			8	5	13	11	2
(c)	„ 4 „ „ „			—	1	1	1	—
						116		

There are 3 applicants for Economic Rents included above.

Bungalow Applicants

<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type</i>	<i>Asking for Old type</i>
55	7	62	38	24

During the year the remaining 14 houses on the Heath House site were let for the first time, mainly providing accommodation for members of the Staffordshire C.C. Fire Brigade.

In addition 20 Post War Properties and 5 Pre-War Properties became vacant and 7 were utilised to re-house families from Slum Clearance properties.

A total of 5 transfers of tenancies were completed.

Seven families re-housed under the Overspill Agreement with City of Birmingham returned to Birmingham on an exchange basis, and 3 families left the district and were replaced by other nominated families from Birmingham.

Two Economic houses were sold, one with vacant possession and three pre-War properties were sold by the Council, two of these as they became vacant.

No Manor Close Bungalows became vacant during the year.

Arrangements were made to re-house the remaining two families in the Bradley Street houses owned by the Council, leaving this block of 4 available for demolition.

One Cottage property in Bradley Street was purchased and utilised to re-house a family living in very overcrowded circumstances.

The overall total number of Housing Applicants increased again during the year to 303, these being classified as follows :

Householder Applicants

				<i>Resident in Uttox- eter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type House</i>	<i>Asking for Old type House</i>
(a)	Requiring 2 bedroom accom.			28	23	51	48	3
(b)	„ 3 „ „			23	34	57	55	2
(c)	„ 4 „ „			—	—	—	—	—
						<hr/> 108 <hr/>		

There are 15 applicants for Economic Rents included above.

Lodger Applicants

				<i>Resident in Uttox- eter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type House</i>	<i>Asking for Old type House</i>
(a)	Requiring 2 bedroom accom.			97	20	117	109	8
(b)	„ 3 „ „			8	6	14	13	1
(c)	„ 4 „ „			—	1	1	1	—
						<hr/> 132 <hr/>		

There are 6 applicants for Economic Rents included above.

Bungalow Applicants

<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New Type</i>	<i>Asking for Old type</i>
51	12	63	42	21

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Uttoxeter Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Davis and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the Public Health Inspector's department for the year 1962.

Details of housing work carried out are in this report, and in November, following a survey of the area a suggested programme of slum clearance was submitted to the Council. This envisaged dealing with a total of 67 unfit houses by clearance area or individual house procedure.

The programme submitted was prepared having in mind the policy of encouraging the improvement of sub-standard properties with the aid of Improvement Grants.

If sub-standard property in the district is not improved in the next 10 years the problem of slum clearance will remain, particularly having in mind the general desire for improved housing standards, and modern amenities.

The legal housing standards are at present lamentably low, and I have no doubt that future legislation will require the provision of bathrooms, internal W.C. and efficient hot water supply.

April 1st, 1962, was the appointed day when all the slaughterhouses in the Urban area had to comply with the regulations made under the Slaughterhouses Act.

The necessary work was carried out by the appointed day and accordingly licences were granted authorising the use of the premises.

The first complaints under the Noise Abatement Act were received during the year, and considerable time was spent on the necessary investigations and remedial work.

There were no serious contraventions under the Clean Air Act, and improvement work in all cases was carried out with the full co-operation of the managements concerned.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Davis and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. WARD.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The arrangement made between the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural District Councils means that your Health Inspectors continue to carry out inspectorial duties for the two areas.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Inspections—Summary of Visits

Inspection of houses for general defects and also re :	
Rent Act, 1957	53
Re-inspection of houses regarding repairs	41
Visits to houses (Slum Clearance)	182
Visits to houses without fixed baths	98
Inspection of Tents, Vans and Sheds	18
Verminous and Dirty Premises	14
Sanitary Accommodation and Drainage work	16
Meat Inspection	605
Food Premises	43
Catering Establishments	20
Licensed Premises	18
Food Hygiene, Market Stalls	20
Slaughterhouses and Slaughterman's Licences	30
Infectious Diseases	163
Visits re water supply	24
Ditches and Water Courses	15
Refuse Receptacles	6
Offensive Accumulations	6
Rodent Control	43
Factories (including Bakehouses)	20
Smoke Abatement	22
Noise Abatement	35
Other Nuisances	10
Miscellaneous Visits	46
Theatres and Cinema	12
TOTAL	1,560

Notices Served

<i>Notices served during Year</i>	<i>No. Served</i>	<i>No. Complied with (Served 1962 and previously)</i>
Informal notices and letters as to general matters	16	13
Verbal notices as to general matters	25	25
Informal notices to provide dustbins	2	2
<i>Statutory Notices :</i>		
(a) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
(b) Public Health Act, 1936	Nil	Nil

Complaints received and dealt with during the year

Total number received	74
General Disrepair of Dwellings	7
Others	67
(including rodent and insect infestation)	

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937/1959

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections
(1) Non-Mechanical	7	5
(2) Mechanical Factories	41	32
TOTAL	48	37

Contraventions

The following contraventions were found and remedied :

Sanitary Conveniences

In 2 factories the sanitary accommodation was found to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

RODENT CONTROL

A rodent operative is employed for duties in both the Urban and Rural areas and works under the supervision of your Public Health Inspectors.

Throughout the district a free service of rodent disinfection is provided for residential property, while the cost of the work at business premises is rechargeable. In three cases contracts have been entered into for disinfection work at business premises.

Number of Infestations found and dealt with during 1962.

(a) Private dwellings (including Council houses)	113
(b) Business premises	32
(c) Local Authority Property	31

SEWER TREATMENT

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the testing of sewers was carried out to ascertain any evidence of rat infestation, and subsequent treatment was done.

The following table shows the results obtained.

Date	No. of Manholes treated	Complete take of test bait	Partial take	No take
April, 1962	63	11	—	52
Oct., 1962	70	10	—	60

The infestations were distributed fairly generally in the older parts of the town.

FUMIGATION WORK

Cockroach infestation is still evident in certain of the pre-war Council houses, and 78 fumigations were carried out. More effective control is now obtained by the use of Gammexane smoke generators placed under the boarded floor in living rooms.

In addition 29 fumigations have been made for other insect infestations.

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION SERVICE

The Uttoxeter Rural District Council undertakes the emptying of all tanks and pails after Race Meetings and other outside events held on the Racecourse.

They also empty weekly 25 pails from private dwellings.

HOUSING

Set out below are details of housing work carried out during the year.

A total of 9 unfit houses was demolished as follows :—

2, Ashbourne Road
85, 87, 89, High Street
50, Holly Road
6, Silver Street
29, 31, 33, West Hill.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of 2 houses i.e. 9, 10 Shaw's Yard, Carter Street.

A Closing Order was made in respect of :
49, Balance Street

Undertakings were accepted in respect of :
Fryer's Cottage, Derby Road.
62, Heath Road.

A total of 7 families (13 persons) was re-housed from unfit properties.

CLEARANCE AREA

In September a report was submitted stating that Nos. 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, Bradley Street were unfit for human habitation and recommending that they should be dealt with as a clearance area.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

During 1962, 3 applications were made for caravan site licences and of this number 1 was approved, 1 refused for planning reasons, and 1 pending at December, 1962.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

For the Uttoxeter Urban area, April 1st was the appointed day when all the slaughterhouses had to comply with regulations made under the Slaughterhouses Act.

By the appointed day the three slaughterhouses in the district had been brought up to the necessary standard, and accordingly licences were issued to the occupiers.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

The above legislation requires the licensing of persons to slaughter and stun animals in slaughterhouses and knacker yards, and 10 licences were granted during the year.

FOOD INSPECTION

Particulars of Food Inspected during 1962

(a) Meat : Carcases inspected and condemnations made.

	Cows and Bulls	Heifers and Bullocks	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and notified	210	904	54	3,297	2,927
Number inspected	210	904	54	3,297	2,927
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	4	—
Part or organ „	40	83	2	34	64
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticercosis	19 %	9.18 %	3.7 %	1.15 %	2.18 %
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Part or organ „	—	1	—	—	22
Percentage affected	—	0.11 %	—	—	0.75 %
Cysticercosis only					
Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of meat condemned for Tuberculosis = 167 lbs.

Weight of meat condemned for other diseases = 2,536 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned = 2,703 lbs.

(b) Other Food condemned

16 tins meat 91 lbs.

31 tins assorted foods 20 lbs.

Bacon 36 lbs.

147 lbs.

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Total weight of all food condemned	1	5	1	22

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Routine inspections of shops, food preparing premises, etc. have continued, and a slow but steady improvement in food hygiene has been noted.

Contraventions of the regulations have been dealt with informally and no legal action has been found necessary.

32 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream, and this includes 2 premises where ice cream is manufactured. 8 premises are also registered for the preparation and manufacture of preserved food.

During the year reports were made in respect of 2 catering establishments which failed to comply with the Hygiene Regulations. In one case extensive works of improvement are to be carried out next year, and the other premises will probably be demolished in connection with proposed re-development work.

Improvements are still necessary in the standard of hygiene at the Produce Market, particularly in relation to the sale of meat, fish and confectionery from open stalls.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1959

Number of licensed distributors of milk in the Utttoxeter

Urban District Council area	.....	.....	.....	14
(a) Pasteurised milk	.....	.....	.....	11
(b) Sterilised milk	.....	.....	.....	9
(c) Tuberculin tested milk	.....	.....	.....	9

In addition there are 2 producer retailers of Tuberculin Tested milk whose licences are granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Results of Milk Samples taken during 1962

Samples of milk are tested for cleanliness, efficient pasteurisation and sterilisation, and the presence of tuberculosis organisms.

All samples passed the tests as will be seen from the following table.

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Void</i>
Methylene Blue	109	106	—	3
Phosphatase Test	108	108	—	—
Turbidity Test	40	40	—	—
Biological Test	8	8	—	—

FOOD SAMPLING

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following information relating to sampling carried out by the County Council's Officers during 1962.

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. of Samples Submitted</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated or Mislabelled</i>
Milk	11	11	—
T.T. Milk	295	294	1
T.T. Channel Islands Milk	27	25	2
Channel Islands Milk	1	1	—
Total Milk Samples	334	331	3
Creamed Rice Pudding	2	2	—
Whiskey Full Strength			
Liquor Chocolates	1	1	—
Cut Mixed Peel	1	1	—
Pasteurised Malt Vinegar	1	1	—
Stewed Steak in Rich Gravy	2	—	2
Butter Shorties	1	1	—
Ice Cream	1	1	—
Strawberry Jam	1	1	—
French Slice—Filling Con- tains Butter	1	—	1
Total Number of Samples	12	9	3

Particulars of Adulterated Samples

The two samples of Stewed Steak in Rich Gravy were deficient of the proper proportion of meat and the decision of Food Standards Committee regarding meat content is awaited.

The mixture of the fats in the filling of the French Slice contained 45% butter, whereas 'contains butter' implies that at least 50% of fats in the filling is butter. Formula amended.

